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# Relationships Between Basic Boy Scout Accomplishments and Levels of Social and Economic Status

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**RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BASIC BOY SCOUT ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
AND LEVELS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS**

By

**Roy Dickens Herold**

Submitted to the faculty of the South Dakota State College  
of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. In partial fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science.

July 1940

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Sincere appreciation is here extended my adviser, Professor W. F. Kumlien, whose suggestions and guidance have aided so much in the preparation of this thesis.

Special thanks are also tendered to all the Scoutmasters in the Sioux Council, who by their splendid cooperation made this study possible.

Roy D. Herold

# LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1 . . . . .	14
Table 2 . . . . .	14
Table 3 . . . . .	16
Table 4 . . . . .	19
Table 5 . . . . .	20
Table 6 . . . . .	22
Table 7 . . . . .	23
Table 8 . . . . .	27
Table 9 . . . . .	28
Table 10 . . . . .	31
Table 11 . . . . .	32
Table 12 . . . . .	34
Table 13 . . . . .	37
Table 14 . . . . .	38
Table 15 . . . . .	39
Table 16 . . . . .	42
Table 17 . . . . .	43
Table 18 . . . . .	44
Table 19 . . . . .	47
Table 20 . . . . .	48
Table 21 . . . . .	49



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>PART I. INTRODUCTION</b>	
A. The Problem . . . . .	2
B. Scope of Study . . . . .	4
C. Purpose and Objectives . . . . .	4
D. Methods and Procedure . . . . .	5
E. Definition of Terms . . . . .	9
<b>PART II. A COMPARISON OF SCOUTING ACCOMPLISHMENTS BASED UPON INCOME, EDUCATION, AND OCCUPATION OF FATHER</b>	
A. Age of Registration . . . . .	13
B. Length of Enrollment . . . . .	17
C. Advancement . . . . .	23
D. Patrol and Troop Officers . . . . .	29
E. Annual Scouting Expenditures . . . . .	35
F. Number of Meetings Attended per Month . . . . .	40
G. Number of Camps Attended per Year . . . . .	45
<b>PART III. SUMMARIZATION</b>	
A. Summary and Findings . . . . .	51
B. General Conclusions . . . . .	54
C. Implications . . . . .	56
D. Appendix . . . . .	58

## PART I

### INTRODUCTION

In order to introduce a topic in scouting, it is necessary to have some understanding as to the purpose of scouting. It is a common conception of many that scouting is a school for juvenile delinquents. Others believe it is an organization only for the purpose of employing leisure time. A few of the people of the moderate and lower incomes feel that it is an organization for only the privileged class. Scouting should be an organization for all the boys over the age of twelve years and should offer the same opportunity and training for each boy regardless of his home life. It should be an organization that offers training and pleasure for boys who have the proper attitude toward life to continue in social activities without changing that attitude.

Without a doubt scouting has within its ranks a proportional enrollment of boys from all types of homes. Enrollment, however, is not sufficient evidence that scouting is serving boys from all types of homes in the same manner. No one phase of scouting can be eliminated if the scouting program is to succeed. We must have enrollment for a number of years and camp attendance as well as meeting attendance. The boy must develop leadership by being a leader and show proper advancement in the ranks of scouting. It is also necessary that the scout must secure financial support for scouting activities.

## A. THE PROBLEM

There has been a growing feeling by many of the scout-masters during the past few years that the scouts from homes of low incomes as well as low social and occupational status are not receiving the benefits and training that the scouts from homes which have high incomes and a high social and occupational status. The late Milo Meeker, past president of the Sioux Council, was deeply impressed when this matter was called to his attention. It was his intention to aid the writer in securing the data for the study so that the results might aid in the alteration of the scouting program in the Sioux Council and give to the scouts equal opportunities regardless of their rank.

Observation of three scout troops in the Arrow Head Council, with the executive office located at Watertown, South Dakota, and five troops located in the Sioux Council with the executive office located in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, caused the writer to ponder over the question as to why the boys of these troops who were from homes of higher incomes had a majority of the troop and patrol officers, as well as comprising the largest numbers in the older patrols. In courts of honor these scouts were in the majority of the scouts who were receiving the advanced badges in scouting.

In any agricultural section, such as that which comprises the area embodied in the Sioux Council, a very small per cent of the scouts who are registered will be found to come from homes of high incomes. During the year 1937 the writer was



in constant contact with boys in the Junior High School of Brookings, South Dakota. At that time a check was made of the boys who were twelve years of age to ascertain how many of these boys were in scouting. At that time approximately 60 per cent of the total number of boys twelve years of age were in scouting. It would be impossible to assume that 60 per cent of the total number of boys of twelve years of age in a school system in this city would all come from homes that had high incomes. Therefore, a certain per cent of these boys must come from homes of low incomes.

All the foregoing statements, questions, and assumptions seemed to warrant an investigation. Regardless of the original purpose and plan of scouting, it is assumed by the writer that Scouting as a program in the Sioux Council is not training or benefiting the boys who are from low social status groups as compared with the boys from the high social status groups. These boys are not registering in scouting at the desired early age or enrolling in the program for a long enough period of time. They do not show the advancement or have the opportunity of becoming officers that the scouts from the homes that are of the higher social status. This may be due to the fact that they do not spend the adequate amount of money required for normal advancement or attend as many meetings each month. These scouts do not attend the large number camps each year that are attended by the scouts who are from homes where the father has a higher education and a higher occupational status, as well as a high family income.

## B. SCOPE OF THIS STUDY.

Figure 1 shows the territory embraced in the Sioux Council of Region Ten. The territory includes all counties of south eastern and south central South Dakota as well as the south western counties of Minnesota.

At the time of the survey the council has 105 scout troops registered with a total of 1,889 scouts. The total returns were from 29 troops or approximately 27 per cent of the total number of troops registered. The total number of scouts making returns for the study were 521 or approximately 27 per cent of the total number of scouts registered. An attempt to secure data for all the troops and scouts was made in the Council so as to eliminate the possibility of unfair selection.

## C. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

It is the purpose of this study to show through proper evidence that scouts from low social and economic status do not receive the same degree of benefits from the scouting program as those scouts of the medium and higher social and economic groups.

Although it is not the desire of the writer to make definite and concise statements concerning the remedy for the existing situation it is the desire, however, to point out the broad implications growing out of these findings. These are to be used in improving the scouting program by the scout-masters and the scouters of the Sioux Council.

It is not the purpose to undervalue the scouting program or cause unjust criticism of those adult leaders in the scouting

field but rather to call to their attention certain weaknesses present in the present program of the Sioux Council and its various districts in order that a more adequate and valuable program can be established.

Seven accomplishments were examined in the field of scouting:

1. The age of registration
2. The length of enrollment
3. The office held in the troop
4. The advancement made by the scout
5. The annual expenditures of the scout for scouting
6. The number of meetings a scout attends each month
7. The number of camps a scout attends each year

These seven accomplishments were agreed upon by the writer and the council executive as being vital in the scouting program.

It is the purpose to ascertain to what degree the family income, the education of the father, and the occupation of the father has on the foregoing seven accomplishments to determine whether the scout who is from a home that is of low social and economic status is receiving scout training and benefits equal to that of the scout from a home that is ranked as having a high social and economic status.

#### **D. METHODS AND PROCEDURE**

A discussion with the council executive resulted in the desire to write a number of papers based on the material secured through the survey. It was decided that additional data



should be secured other than that which would be used directly in the writing of this thesis. The questionnaire, therefore, was made with a greater number of questions than were used for the writing of this thesis.

Seven important accomplishments<sup>1</sup> in the scouting program were used, namely: age of registration, number of years enrolled, advancement, office in the troop or patrol, annual expense, number of meetings attended each month, and the number of camps attended each year. Each of these accomplishments were to be studied in relationship to the family income, the education of the father, and the occupation of father.

Subdividing the family income into three parts resulted in the following units: low incomes up to \$1,000 per year; medium incomes from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per year; and high incomes amounting to \$2,500 or more per year.

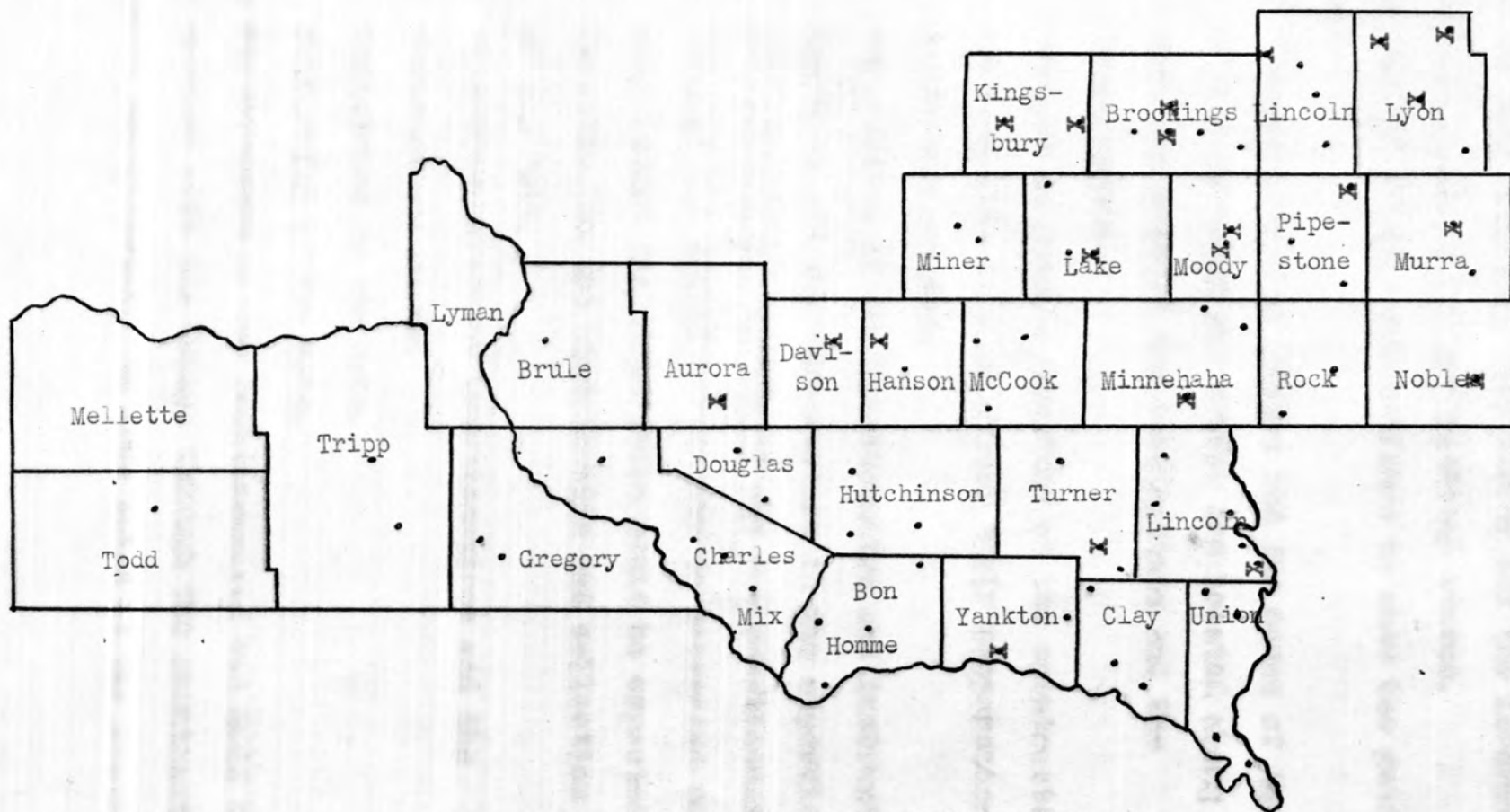
The three categories for the education of the father were: elementary or grade, high school, and college.

Six categories were established for the occupational division of the father: professional, merchant, salesman, skilled laborer, laborer, and farmer. For the purpose of making comparisons between the family income, education of the father and the occupation of the father, it was decided to group the six occupations into three units; high, medium, and low. By using the data and determining the number of times that each occupation reoccurred within a low, medium, and low group, the following classifications were made.

---

1. Refer to definition of terms.





TROOPS RETURNING QUESTIONNAIRES X

The professional group were classified as high and the merchant, salesman, and skilled labor were classified as being of the medium group. The farmer and the laborer were classified as having a low occupational status.

The following steps are outlined to show the general procedure:

1. Prepare a list of troops and the names of the cities in which the troops are located along with the name of the scoutmasters and the troop number.
2. Contact as many as possible of the scoutmasters to determine to what extent their cooperation could be expected.
3. Preparation of the questionnaire and instruction sheet to aid the scoutmasters in the supervision of having the scouts fill out the questionnaire.
4. Contact the council executive to determine to what extent his cooperation could be expected in aiding in the distribution and collection of the data.
5. Distribution of the questionnaires and the instruction sheets.
6. Collection of the data.
7. Tabulation of the data.

The distribution of the questionnaires was made by personal contact with the troops through the scoutmasters or the troop committeemen. In some cases it was necessary to

mail the questionnaires and instruction sheet. Twenty-seven of the twenty-nine troops that made returns were personally contacted and the instruction sheet given to the person in charge of the troop with a verbal explanation of the instruction sheet. Scoutmasters were instructed to pass out the questionnaires at a regular meeting and at the close of the meeting fill out the income questions concerning the family income.

In only one case was the writer disappointed due to the refusal on the part of a troop representative to cooperate.

All troops were provided with a sufficient number of questionnaires for the entire troop. The correct number of questionnaires were placed in an envelope along with an instruction sheet with the name and address of the writer. This envelope was in turn placed in a second envelope with the name and address of the scoutmaster of the troop to which the questionnaires were delivered.

In three cases it was necessary to return to distribute the material for securing the data.

Collection of the data was made by mail in all cases with the exception of those in Brookings and Sioux Falls. The scoutmasters of Sioux Falls turned the completed questionnaire over to the council executive.

Upon receiving the data the scouts were classified in the income group and the number of scouts that were represented in each of the seven accomplishments were

tabulated. They were then classified into groups according to the fathers' educations and again tabulated according to the seven accomplishments. The third classification was made according to occupation of the father and tabulated according to the seven accomplishments. For further information regarding tabulation refer to complete tabulation sheet in the appendix.

The entire bulk was then reduced to a tangible form and summaries and tables were made. From these tables the charts were constructed for a study of the problem.

The lack of a bibliography is due to the fact that very little material has been written in this field of scouting, with the exception of the scoutmaster's handbook. This book confines itself to the explanation of the scouting organization and the procedure of troop and patrol formation rather than any remedial explanation of the program.

#### **E. DEFINITION OF TERMS**

- 1. Accomplishments:** Steps in scouting that will lead to citizenship training.
- 2. Advancement:** The steps in scouting attained by the passing of tests.
- 3. Bronze Palm:** A citation awarded for the securing of 5 merit badges other than those secured for eagle rank.
- 4. Camporee:** A short camp attended by troops, patrols or mixed groups of scouts.



5. **Committeeman:** Adults selected by the sponsoring organization for the purpose of aiding the troop in the scouting program.
6. **Council:** A territorial sub-division of the nation.
7. **Council Camp:** A camp sponsored by the council usually at an established camp site.
8. **Court of Honor:** A meeting of the troop or a number of troops for the purpose of making awards to scouts.
9. **District:** A territorial division of a council.
10. **Eagle Scout:** The sixth step in scouting advancement.
11. **First Class:** The third step in scouting advancement.
12. **Gold Palm:** A citation granted for securing 10 merit badges other than those secured for the rank of eagle.
13. **Junior Assistant Scoutmaster:** A junior officer selected because of outstanding work and must be 16 years of age.
14. **Life Scout:** The fifth step in scouting secured by passing 10 merit badge tests.
15. **Merit Badge:** A badge secured through the study of some specialized phase of scouting such as Life Saving, Leathercraft, Canoeing, First Aid, etc.
16. **Overnight Hike:** One night camping stand.
17. **Patrol:** A unit of eight scouts or less.
18. **Patrol Leader:** An officer having eight scouts or less as his subordinates.
19. **Quartermaster:** An officer having in his charge all the patrol or troop equipment.

20. **Region:** A territorial division of the nation.
21. **Registration:** The first enrollment of a scout.
22. **Reregistration:** All enrollments after the first.
23. **Scout:** A boy who has attained the age of 12 years, has passed the tenderfoot test and has enrolled in scouting.
24. **Scouter:** Any adult that has enrolled in the scouting program.
25. **Scouting movement:** A term used to denote the scouting organization.
26. **Scribe:** The troop or patrol secretary and sometimes the treasurer.
27. **Second Class:** The second step in scouting.
28. **Senior Patrol Leader:** The highest office attained by a scout having the second power to the scoutmaster.
29. **Silver Palm:** A citation awarded for the securing of 20 merit badges other than those secured for eagle rank.
30. **Star Scout:** The fourth step in scouting advancement.
31. **Ten Year Program:** A program established by the national office of scouting in an attempt to secure the enrollment of a scout for a period of four years.
32. **Troop:** A unit in scouting composed of usually 32 scouts or less.

## PART II

### A COMPARISON OF SCOUTING ACCOMPLISHMENTS BASED UPON INCOME, EDUCATION, AND OCCUPATION OF FATHER

In making a comparison of scouting accomplishments of 521 Boy Scouts in the Sioux Council it becomes necessary to make certain divisions upon which to make the comparison. Seven important basic divisions were contained in the questionnaire used to secure the data for this paper: age of registration, length of time enrolled, office in troop, advancement, annual expenditures, number of meetings that are attended each month, and the number of camps that are attended each year. In section one of the body of evidence the age of registration is to be used; in section two, the length of time the scout is enrolled; in section three the scout's advancement; in section four the office that the scout held in the troop; in section five the annual expenditures of the scout; in section six the number of meetings that the scout attends each month; in section seven the number of camps that the scout attends per year. Each of the basic divisions will be compared with the family income, father's education, and the father's occupation.

Family income is subdivided into three parts; low family income which ranges from nothing to \$1,000 per year; medium family income of \$1,000 to \$2,500 per year; and a high income of \$2,500 or more per year.



Father's education was also divided into three parts: grade, high school, and college.

Father's occupation was subdivided into the six subdivisions of: professional, merchant, salesman, skilled laborer, laborer, and farmer.

It is hoped that these comparisons will reveal to what extent scouting under our present program is serving the boy.

#### A. AGE AT REGISTRATION

Possibly one of the most important factors in the advancement of a boy scout is the age when he registers. Although to the layman this may not seem to be an important factor, scouting officials feel that to receive the maximum benefit from scouting a boy should be enrolled in the program for at least four years. In order to receive four years of training it is almost necessary that he register at the age of twelve, since no program which is successful in holding the boys beyond that age in the troop has been formulated. True, the program of the Explorer, Rovers, Pine Tree Patrols and Sea Scouting have been set up, but as yet they have not demonstrated their value in the Sioux Council.

##### 1. Family Income

Only 60 per cent of the scouts from homes where the annual income was less than \$1,000, joined the scouting organization at twelve years of age as compared with over 70 per cent of the boys who come from homes where the family income was above \$2,500.

**Table 1**  
**Percentage of Scouts Who Registered**  
**at 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 Years of Age**  
**Related to the Level of Family Income**

Income Level	Number of Cases	Age when Registered					
		12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	521	357	81	72	5	0	0
\$0-\$1,000	200	60.0	22.6	14.5	3.0	0.0	0.0
\$1,000-\$2,500	241	70.9	10.7	12.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
\$2,500 & above	80	70.0	12.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Since many of the boys from the lower income group do not join the Scout movement until their 13th or 14th birthday, they become discouraged when they find the younger boys advanced beyond them and consequently they often drop out.

## 2. Education of Father

A larger proportion of scouts whose parents were college graduates joined the scout movement at the earliest possible age of twelve years than did scouts whose parents had received only an elementary education. This correlation was found to exist in the case of both the father and the mother.

**Table 2**  
**Percentage of Scouts Who Registered**  
**at 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 Years of Age**  
**Related to the Extent of Father's Education**

Extent of Father's Education	Number of Cases	Age when Registered					
		12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	486	347	72	60	6	0	0
Grade	151	61.5	20.5	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
High School	193	75.1	16.5	6.2	3.1	0.0	0.0
College	142	78.8	6.3	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Only 61.5 per cent of the scouts whose fathers had only a grade education joined the scouting movement at the age of twelve as compared with 78.8 per cent of the boys whose fathers had a college degree. When the age of 13 is taken into consideration it will be noticed that the boys whose fathers are college graduates are few in number. This is due to the fact that a large proportion are registering at the age of twelve.

Table 2 definitely shows that boys who come from homes where the father is well educated join the scouting movement at an earlier scouting than those whose fathers have completed only a grade or high school education.

Personal interviews with a number of parents from the lower income groups and homes where the fathers have only a grade education revealed the following reasons for not having their sons join the scouting movement at twelve years of age.

1. Many of the boys have to work in order to supplement family income.
2. Parents feel that scouting is a luxury and is consequently intended for the more wealthy families.
3. Lack of knowledge concerning scouting brought about an attitude of indifference toward the program.
4. A few believed scouting to be a secret organization. Since secret orders were contrary to their religious beliefs, they opposed the movement.



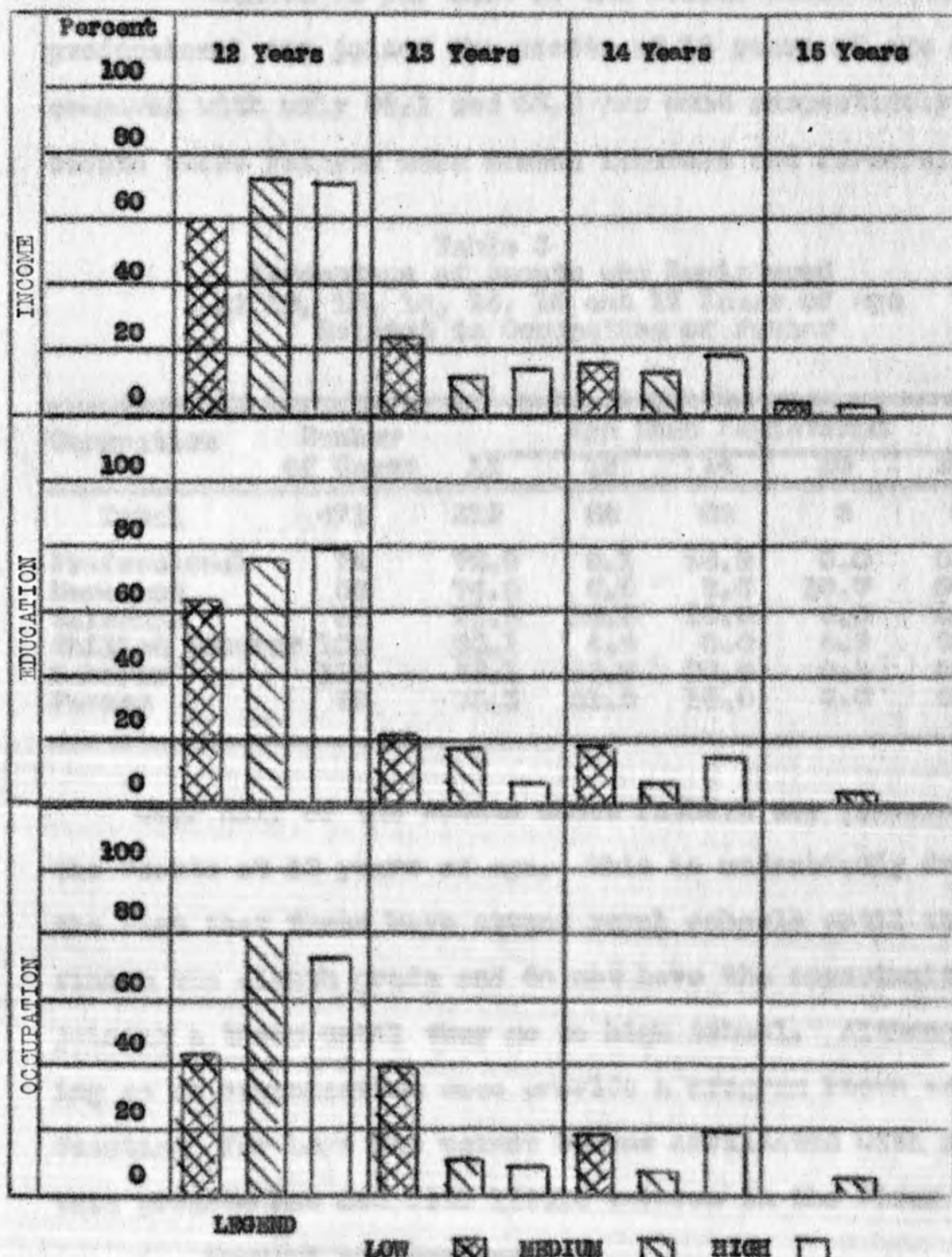


Figure 1. The Percentage of Scouts Registering at Ages 12, 13, 14, and 15, Classified According to Father's Income, Educational and Occupational Level, 1939.

### 3. Occupation of Father

Almost 75 per cent of the scouts whose fathers were professional men joined the scouts at 12 years of age as compared with only 52.1 and 33.3 per cent respectively for scouts whose fathers were common laborers and farmers.

Table 3  
Percentage of Scouts who Registered  
at 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 Years of Age  
Related to Occupation of Father

Occupation	Number of Cases	Age When Registered					
		12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	471	319	86	60	5	0	0
Professional	74	72.9	8.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Merchant	58	74.0	8.8	8.6	10.7	0.0	0.0
Salesman	60	71.6	18.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skilled Laborer	104	95.1	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Laborer	115	52.1	25.2	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Farmer	60	33.3	51.6	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Over half of the scouts whose fathers are farmers join the Scouts at 13 years of age. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that these boys attend rural schools until they finish the eighth grade and do not have the opportunity of joining a troop until they go to high school. Although scouting as an organization does provide a program known as "Lone Scouting" for boys who cannot become affiliated with a troop, this program has met with little success in the Sioux Council.

#### Summary and Conclusions

Figure 1 graphically summarizes the percentages of boys enrolling in Scouting at 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 years of age, classified according to family income, extent of

father's education and father's occupation. For the purpose of this graph family income, educational and occupational status of father have been classified as low, medium, and high. From the standpoint of income, incomes of less than \$1,000 have been regarded as low; incomes ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500 have been regarded as medium; and above \$2,500 have been regarded as high. From the standpoint of education, an elementary education has been regarded as low; high school education as medium; and a college education has been regarded as high. Regarding occupational status, the professions have been regarded as high, merchants, salesman, and skilled laborers as medium; laborers and farmers as low.

It will be noted that, with few exceptions, early registration in the scouting movement is related to a high family income, college education on the part of the father and high occupational status on the part of the father. This fact forces one to the conclusion that boys from homes where fathers have a higher education, high occupational status and high income are beginning their scouting careers at an earlier age. Because of this fact these boys will remain in scouting for a longer period of time and will receive the maximum good derived from the scouting movement.

#### **B. LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT**

A second important accomplishment of a boy scout is the length of time he remains enrolled or the number of reregistrations that he has to his credit. A boy registering



in scouting should remain in the movement for a period of four years to receive the maximum benefit of scout training. This period of enrollment is advocated by the National Office and is one point in the "Ten Year Program."

The normal scout under average conditions does not receive his first class award until he has served approximately a year and a half in the movement. He is then expected to receive 21 merit badges to attain the rank of Eagle scout. To secure these badges at the rate of one a month is not an easy task if the work is completed in a thorough manner. Therefore, under these conditions, a scout would remain in for a period of three years and three months. The passing of tests, however, is a secondary factor in scouting. The activities in which the scout will participate permits the development of a better social life and also teaches the boy the need of better cooperation with other boys, as well as a better understanding of human nature. It is therefore necessary that a part of his scouting life be spent in other phases of scouting than that of passing tests. The passing of tests, however, permits the adult contact so necessary in the development of a boy.

#### 1. Family Income

The returns show that of the 299 scouts reporting to this phase of the study, 200 were from the low income homes; 219 were from homes of medium income and 80 were from homes of higher income. As the length of enrollment has not reached the goal of four years up to the time of the collection of the data



it is advisable to use the three year period as the working point.

Only 6.5 per cent of the scouts enrolled from the homes of low income are remaining in the scouting movement for a period of three years. Compared with the medium and higher income groups this number is extremely low. The medium income group retains 15 per cent of its number for a period of three years, and the higher income group retains 20 per cent of its members.

Even for a period of two years of enrollment the same general trend was found. Only 14 per cent of the scouts from homes of low incomes were reregistered the second year as compared with 21.4 per cent from the medium income homes and 48.7 per cent from the homes having higher incomes.

Table 4  
Percentage of Scouts Enrolled  
for a Period of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Years or Over  
Related to the Level of Family Income

Income Level	Number of Cases	Number of Years Enrolled					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	499	396	114	62	13	7	3
\$0-\$1,000	200	73.5	14.0	8.5	4.0	0.0	2.0
\$1,000-\$2,500	219	88.9	21.4	15.0	2.1	.9	1.3
\$2,500-& above	80	25.0	48.7	20.0	0.0	6.2	0.0

The number of cases reported were not sufficient in number to make an accurate study after the three year period of reregistration. Table 4 shows that only 13 scouts reported

enrollment for a period of four years; 7 enrolled for a period of five years; and 3 enrolled for a period of six years.

## 2. Education of Father

It was found that the difference in the percentage of enrollment for a period of three years was not as great when considering the education of the father as it was in family income.

In a study of Table 5 it was found that 18.7 per cent of the boys who are from homes where the father has a college education are enrolled for a period of three years as compared with 22.7 per cent of the boys from homes where the father has only a grade education. As this difference was slight, comparisons were made also on the basis of two years of enrollment.

**Table 5**  
**Percentage of Scouts Enrolled**  
**for a Period of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years or Over**  
**Related to the Extent of Father's Education**

Extent of Father's Education	Number of Cases	Number of Years Enrolled					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	459	238	106	73	24	9	9
Grade	145	60.7	14.4	22.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
High School	180	58.8	19.4	7.7	8.8	0.0	5.0
College	134	32.8	37.3	18.7	2.7	6.2	0.0

Of the 134 boys who reported from the group whose fathers had a college education it was found that 37.3 per cent had been in scouting for a period of two years. Compared with

the 145 boys who reported from the group whose fathers have only a grade education this number was rather high, as this group had only 14.4 of its members enrolled for a period of two years. As might be expected, boys whose fathers have a high school education have an intermediate number, 19.4 per cent, of their group who have been enrolled for a period of two years.

Although the numbers reported are small it is interesting to note that more boys are enrolled for a period of five and six years from the high school and college group than from the grade group.

### 3. Occupation of Father

Enrollment for a period of three years in comparison with the occupation of the father was considered necessary to substantiate the previous phases of the study.

Comparative figures showed that 28.3 per cent of the boys whose fathers were professional men or men from a higher occupational status were enrolled for three years as compared with 15.6 per cent of the boys whose fathers were laborers or men of low occupational status.

Table 6 shows that the middle group is rather consistent with the results of previous studies.

**Table 6**  
**Percentage of Scouts Enrolled**  
**for a Period of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Years or Over**  
**Related to Occupation of Father**

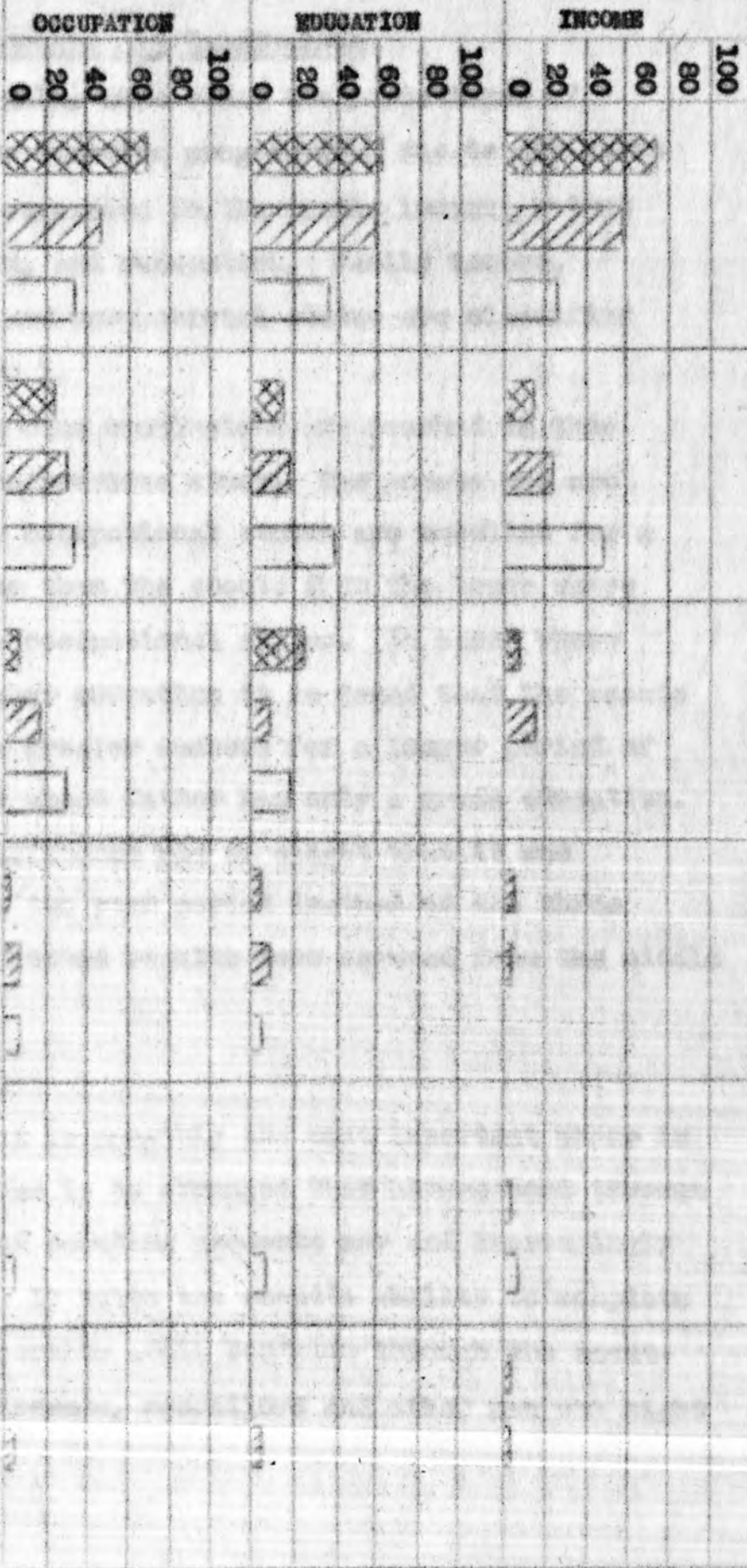
Occupation	Number of Cases	Number of Years Enrolled					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	422	204	112	74	19	3	10
Professional	74	31.0	31.0	28.3	5.4	4.0	0.0
Merchant	58	56.9	20.6	8.1	13.7	0.0	0.0
Salesman	57	38.6	40.3	12.2	0.0	0.0	8.7
Skilled Laborer	109	40.3	22.0	28.4	4.6	0.0	0.0
Laborer	64	37.5	45.3	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Farmer	60	96.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0

It might be expected that the farmer group would have very few of its boys in scouting after the first year. Scouting has within its program very little that concerns the farm boy. However, a number of organizations have been established primarily for the farm boy, such as the 4H Clubs and the Future Farmers of America. These organizations would normally enroll the boy in their ranks at about the same age at which he would be ready to enroll for his second or third year in scouting.

A further comparison shows that with the exception of the farm group the boys whose fathers are of a higher occupational status or of the middle occupational status are enrolled in scouting for the periods of four, five and six years in greater numbers than the boys whose fathers are of the lower occupational group. The boys from the professional group are the only ones that have within their group scouts registered in both the four and five year periods.



# PERCENT



## LEGEND:

LOW MEDIUM HIGH

Figure 2. The percentage of Scouts Enrolled for Periods of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years Classified by Level of Income, Education, and Occupation of the Father, 1939.

## Summary and Conclusions

Figure 2 graphically summarizes the percentages of boys remaining in the scouting program from one to six years or more, classified according to the family income, extent of father's education, and occupation. Family income, educational status, and occupational status are classified the same as in Figure 1.

Practically the same conclusions are reached in this study as those of the previous study. The scouts who are from homes of higher occupational status are enrolled for a longer period of time than the scouts from the homes where the father is of low occupational status. In cases where the father has a higher education it is found that the scouts are reregistering in greater numbers for a longer period of time than the scouts whose father has only a grade education. In this study the difference was so slight that it was necessary to use the two year period instead of the three year period. The expected results were secured from the middle occupational group.

### **G. ADVANCEMENT**

Advancement is possibly the most important phase in scouting. The program is so arranged that advancement through the various stages of scouting presents new and increasingly difficult problems. It tests the scout's ability to complete a task thoroughly, permits adult contact through the scoutmaster, troop committeemen, councilors and other men who might

be examiners, as well as developing a higher type of citizenship with each new step.

Advancement measures the value of scouting in the minds of those who are not educated to the scouting program.

In reality there are nine steps in the advancement program of scouting: tenderfoot, second class, first class, star, life, eagle, and three palms, which include the bronze, silver, and gold. The tests that are included in each of the stated steps vary from simple tests and service requirements to Life Saving, possibly the most difficult.

It is expected that every scout that registers will pass the first class requirements as this is physically and mentally possible for every normal boy who has ambitions to be a success. It is well to bear this in mind, because the study will be based upon that fact. It is the stages above first class that test the ability and perseverance of the scout. He is given the opportunity to develop at the rate he wishes and to secure the knowledge that he desires. True, certain merit badges are required but the scout has the opportunity of making a selection of many that are optional.

As a scout progresses greater expenditures in that field are required. As he progresses a greater amount of casual guidance is necessary on the part of fathers and adult scouters.

To meet the increased demands for scouting expenditures it is necessary for the boy to secure money from home or by working. In order to give the advice and guidance necessary it is necessary for the father or scouters to have a knowledge



of correct methods of guidance. It is also necessary that the father have time to give his son education in scouting. Scouting cannot succeed to any great degree without the aid of parents, and naturally it will succeed better if the father can aid the boy because of the understanding that a man will have concerning a boy's activities.

If the foregoing statement can be assumed it will be necessary to make a comparison of the results of advancement with the family income, extent of father's education, and father's occupation.

#### 1. Family Income.

Data secured by the questionnaire for Table 7 showed 499 scouts making returns. Of this group 201 were from homes having low incomes.

**Table 7**  
**Percentage of Scouts in Stages of Advancement**  
**Related to the Level of Family Income**

Income Level	Number of Cases	Stages of Advancement					
		Tenderfoot	Second Class	First Class	Star	Life	Eagle
Total	499	256	142	46	48	4	3
\$0-\$1,000	201	67.1	28.8	2.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
\$1,000-\$2,500	220	48.6	37.2	6.8	7.2	0.0	0.0
\$2,500 & above	78	17.0	17.9	32.0	23.0	5.1	3.8

First class advancement showed that 32 per cent of the scouts who came from homes having higher incomes were of that rank as compared with only 2.9 per cent of the scouts from homes having low income. It is noteworthy that 67.1 per cent

of the boys from the homes with low incomes were in the tenderfoot stage, the first rung in the scouting advancement ladder.

Among the middle and low income groups no advancement was found after the first class rank was reached. The tabulations showed that an undesirable degree of advancement was present in every case within the low income group.

## 2. Education of Father

When compared with advancement, an almost perfect correlation was found between the family income and the education of the father. Table 8 shows that 21.6 per cent of the scouts from homes where the father has a college education have attained the rank of first class as compared with only 3.4 per cent of those scouts from homes where the father has only a grade education. The data showed that none of the scouts from the homes where the father had a grade or high school education had advanced beyond the rank of star. Since 61.2 per cent of the scouts from homes where the father had only a grade education have completed only the required tenderfoot rank, it cannot be expected that many will advance beyond first class as compared with 17.1 per cent of the scouts from homes of higher education who have already attained this stage of advancement.

**Table 8**  
**Percentage of Scouts in Stages of Advancement**  
**Related to the Extent of Father's Education**

Extent of Father's Education	Number of Cases	Stages of Advancement					
		Tender- foot	Second Class	First Class	Star	Life	Eagle
Total	456	201	145	50	52	4	4
Grade	142	61.2	32.2	3.4	3.5	0.0	0.0
High School	180	50.5	28.8	9.4	11.1	0.0	0.0
College	134	17.1	35.0	21.6	20.2	2.9	2.9

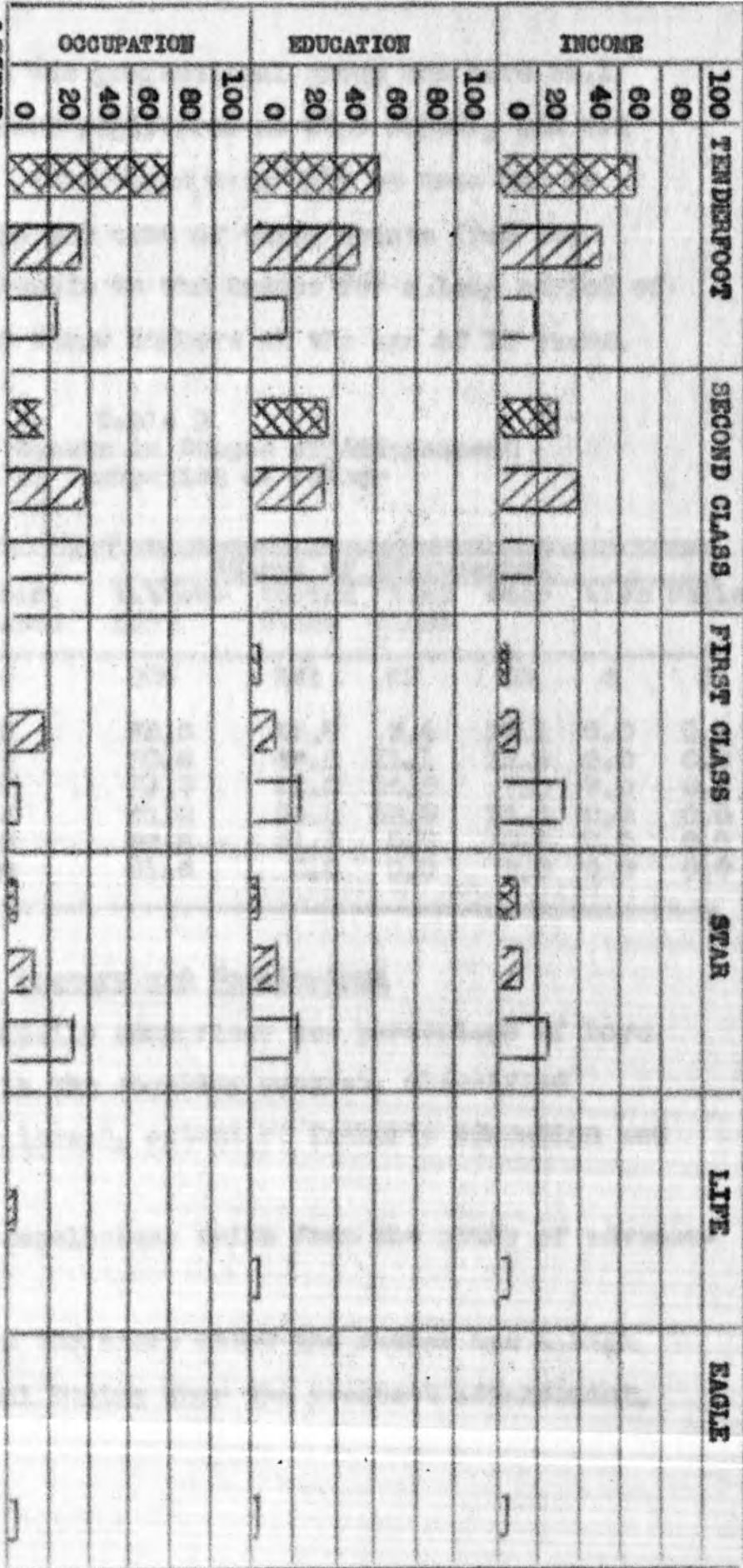
This study further substantiates the assertion that the scouts who come from the low income group are not receiving the service that the scouting program should provide for them.

The high school group shows a medium advancement as would be expected, although it might be expected that a small per cent would attain the rank of life and eagle. The small number of cases represented may cause some distortion in this phase of the study.

### 3. Occupation of Father

When the occupation of the father was compared with the stages of advancement it was found that the scouts who were from homes where the father was a professional man, ranked rather low as far as first class advancement was concerned. Further study, however, proved that this fact was due to the large percentage of this group who had attained the rank of star scout and eagle. Table 9 shows that none of the scouts who come from homes where the father is a laborer or a farmer have the rank of first class, life, or





LEGEND:

Low Medium High

Figure. 3 The Percentage of Scouts in Each Stage of Advancement, Classified by Level of Income, Education, and Occupation of the Father, 1939.



eagle, compared with the professional group who have 30.1 per cent of their group registered as star scouts, and 4.1 per cent as eagles. This would naturally be true due to the fact that a large per cent of these scouts from the professional group remain in the troops for a long period of time and register in large numbers at the age of 12 years.

**Table 9**  
**Percentage of Scouts in Stages of Advancement**  
**Related to Occupation of Father**

Occupation	Number of Cases	Stages of Advancement					
		Tender-foot	Second Class	First Class	Star	Life	Eagle
<b>Total</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
Professional	73	23.3	36.9	5.4	30.1	0.0	4.1
Merchant	54	29.6	46.2	11.1	12.9	0.0	0.0
Salesman	57	31.5	29.8	24.5	7.0	7.0	0.0
Skilled Laborer	105	41.9	34.2	12.3	11.4	0.0	0.0
Laborer	115	68.6	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Farmer	60	91.6	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0

### Summary and Conclusions

Figure 3 graphically summarizes the percentage of boys that are advancing in the scouting program, classified according to family income, extent of father's education and occupation.

The following conclusions arise from the study of advancement:

1. Scouts from the homes where the father has a high occupational status show the greatest advancement.

2. The medium and high occupational groups attain a higher percentage of advancement when compared with groups of lower occupational status.
3. The higher the type of education acquired by the father the higher the per cent of advancement of the sons in scouting.
4. The greater the family income the greater the percentage of advancement of scouts from the homes.

#### D. PATROL AND TROOP OFFICERS

The important criterion in the selection of officers is the fact that such selection should develop leadership within all groups as a part of their citizenship training. It is necessary to list the various offices that have been established by the national office and for which special citations and badges of rank are granted. Only one officer of this group has any established requirement as far as the national office is concerned, that being the office of junior assistant scoutmaster. This is only an age requirement of sixteen years.

Other offices are: senior patrol leader, patrol leader, assistant patrol leader, scribe, librarian, quartermaster, bugler, colorbearer, hikemaster, drillmaster and games leader. It is necessary to have an understanding of the number of offices to show that there are a sufficient number to fit the needs of the older boys regardless of their social status.

It is the privilege of the scoutmaster to create as many offices as he feels are necessary for the development of the troop and the boy.

The advancement of a boy scout depends to a great extent upon the office that he holds. If he is an officer it is his duty to keep abreast of or surpass the advancement of the scouts with whom he works. The time that a scout will remain in scouting is also a factor that depends upon the office that he holds. The very instinct of the normal boy to be a leader will keep him in a troop until the time arrives for him to become a leader.

There are a sufficient number of offices so that every scout can have some office in the troop or patrol if he remains in scouting for a period of four years.

Officers should be selected on the basis of the time they have been enrolled as well as their advancement. Natural ability must be taken into consideration but at the same time it must be remembered that scouting is a movement to create and promote leadership.

#### **1. Family Income**

Table 10 shows the relationship of family income to the percentage of officers from each of the three groups as classified.

**Table 10**  
**Percentage of Scouts Having Troop Offices**  
**Related to the Level of Family Income**

Income Level	Number of Cases	Per cent of Total Officers	Number of Officers	Per cent of Each Group
Total	499		188	
\$0-\$1,000	200	20.5	41	22.3
\$1,000-\$2,500	219	47.0	103	54.2
\$2,500 & above	80	55.0	44	21.8

One hundred eighty-eight scouts reported themselves as officers. Forty-one or 22.3 per cent of the total number of officers were from homes having a low family income. One hundred three or 54.2 per cent of the total number of officers were from medium income homes, and 44 or 21.8 per cent of the total number of officers came from high income homes. From the viewpoint of the total number of officers this would seem to be a fair proportion, but from the viewpoint of the percentage of each group it was found to be very unfair to the low income group. Of the 499 scouts reporting, 200 came from homes of low income, 219 from homes of medium income and 80 from homes of high income.

The study shows that 20.5 per cent of the boys from low income homes hold offices of some sort within their own group compared with 47 per cent of the medium group. Again the high income group leads with 55 per cent of their total number holding offices. This means that 16 per cent of the total number



reporting to the questionnaire hold 21.6 per cent of the total number of offices. Compared to the boys from homes having low incomes this means that these boys have only 21 per cent of the total number of officers.

## 2. Education of Father

A total of 171 scout officers reported to this phase of the questionnaire. Of the 80 scouts reporting who were from homes where the father had a college education, 67 were officers. 39.1 per cent of the total number of officers were from the scouting group whose fathers were college graduates. The percentage of officers from the scouting group whose fathers had only an elementary education was 28.6 per cent, or 24 per cent of the total number of scouts reporting in that group. It will suffice to say that the above evidence substantiates the before-stated assumption that the scouts from homes of lower social status are not receiving the desired service in the scouting program.

Table 11  
Percentage of Scouts Having Troop Offices  
Related to the Extent of Father's Education

Extent of Father's Education	Number of Cases	Per Cent of Total Officers	Number of Officers	Per Cent of Each Group
Total	499		171	
Grade	200	28.6	49	28.6
High School	219	32.1	55	24.6
College	80	39.1	67	85.0

The scouts from homes where the father has a high school education again fall into the medium group, with 32.1 per cent of the total number of officers being selected from their group.

### 3. Occupation of Father

Of the 422 scouts returning the questionnaires, 174 were listed as officers. The scouts from homes where the father followed a professional occupation were listed as having 26.5 per cent of the total number of officers as compared with the labor group who had only 11.5 per cent of the total number of officers. The skilled laborer group showed that they had 32.1 per cent of the total number of officers but this group cannot be classified as a low group. As in the previous study, however, the number of officers within each group must be considered. Scouts whose fathers were of professional status had 62.3 per cent of their group holding offices as compared with 31.2 per cent of the group whose fathers were laborers.

The farm boys were the lowest, only 20 per cent of their number holding office. This might be expected due to lack of camping and the few meetings which they attend.

Table 12 again proves that the boys who are from homes where the father is of a high occupational status are receiving service that should be equal to all scouts, while the boys from homes where the father is of low occupational status are not receiving that service.

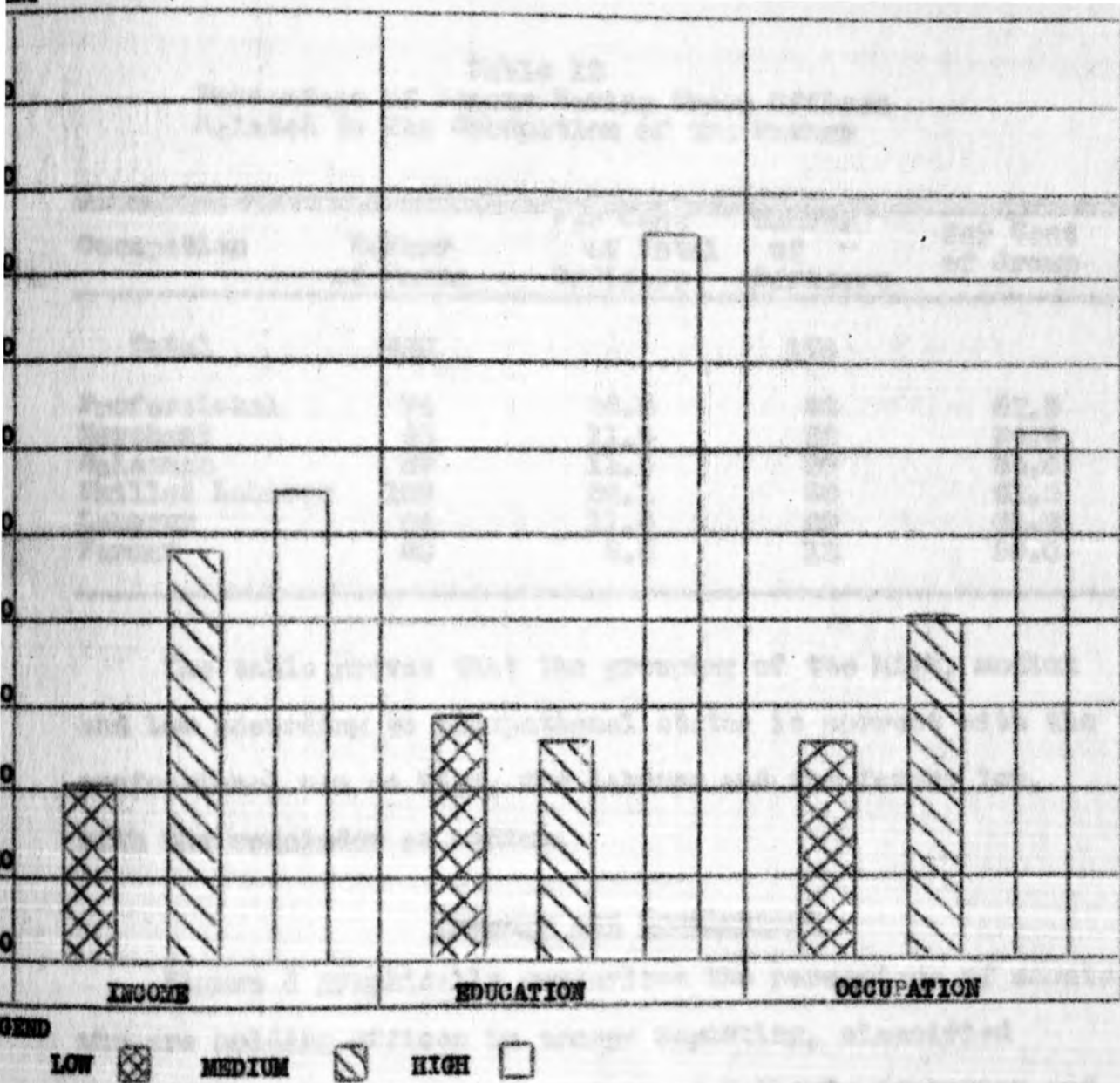


Figure 4. The Percentage of Scouts Having Troop Offices by Level of Income, Education, and Occupation of Father, 1939.

**Table 12**  
**Percentage of Scouts Having Troop Offices**  
**Related to the Occupation of the Father**

Occupation	Number of Cases	Per Cent of Total Officers	Number of Officers	Per. Cent of Group
Total	422		174	
Professional	74	26.6	46	62.3
Merchant	38	11.5	20	34.4
Salesman	57	11.5	20	35.0
Skilled Laborer	109	32.1	56	51.3
Laborer	64	11.5	20	31.2
Farmer	60	6.8	12	20.0

The table proves that the grouping of the high, medium and low according to occupational status is correct with the professional man as high, the laborer and the farmer low, with the remainder as medium.

#### Summary and Conclusions

Figure 4 graphically summarizes the percentage of scouts who are holding offices in troops reporting, classified according to family income, extent of father's education and occupation. For a detailed explanation of the subdivisions used in making this graph it is necessary to refer to summary and conclusions, page 16.

Definite conclusions that originate with the study of the percentage of troop officers in comparison with the family income, extent of education and occupation of father are as follows:



1. The total number of officers who are reported are sufficient in numbers to permit a more equal distribution.
2. The scouts from homes that have a high income are receiving more leadership training within their own group than the scouts from homes of less income.
3. Scouts whose fathers have college educations have a larger per cent of their group as officers than those scouts whose fathers have only a high school or an elementary education.
4. The higher the occupational status the larger the per cent of officers from that group.
5. Greater emphasis must be placed in developing leadership of scouts whose fathers are farmers and laborers.

#### **E. ANNUAL SCOUTING EXPENDITURES**

Financing of scouting seems to be the real problem in regard to the movement. Scouting funds are secured in various ways. Possibly the most outstanding method is that of private contributions from business organizations and individuals. A second method is the sale of official materials used in scouting such as uniforms and equipment. The third manner is that of annual dues paid by the scouts and scouters. Every scout pays fifty cents per year dues and scouters pay one dollar. It is a common phrase in scouting that "a scout pays his own way." This, however, is not true, as the smallest proportion of the expenses of scouting are defrayed by this method.

For the benefit of those who are reading this paper, it is necessary to estimate the minimum cost of scouting for a period of one year. The following figures are based on a program that will produce the best results in the movement.

Scouters will frankly admit that a uniform plays an important part in making a scout and that the expense incurred in keeping a boy fitted in a uniform during this growing age is a problem. It is possible to secure second-hand uniforms that are not worn out but rather outgrown. To make suitable advancement and secure those things that are essential in scouting a boy should attend a council camp once a year as well as a number of overnight camps and hikes. To have a well-rounded program the scout should do a certain amount of handicraft work. With these thoughts in mind the following figures are submitted:

Second-hand uniform . . .	\$2.00
Council Camp . . . . .	5.00
3 overnight camps . . . .	.60
Handicraft materials . . .	.80
National dues . . . . .	<u>.50</u>
Total annual expense	\$8.90

The above figures are to be used as a basis for the following study.

#### 1. Family Income

Of the 489 cases that were reported in this instance, 197 were boys whose parents had low incomes; the parents of 212 had medium incomes; and 80 came from homes having high incomes.

35 per cent of the scouts from homes having a high income spend from \$6 to \$9 per year in scouting work as compared with 2.5 per cent of the scouts from homes having low incomes. The medium income group had 14.2 per cent of their group spending that amount. A tendency toward the same rate of expenditures occurs when considering expenditures of \$10 to \$12 per year but there is a less marked difference.

Table 13 shows that 56.9 per cent of the boys who are from low income homes spend not more than \$3 per year as compared with 12.5 per cent of the boys from homes of high incomes.

Table 13  
Percentage of Scouts whose Annual Expenditures in Scouting Amount to \$0-\$3, \$4-\$6, \$7-\$9, \$10-\$12, \$13-\$15, \$16 and more Related to the Level of Family Income

Income Level	Number of Cases	Annual Scouting Expenditure					
		0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16
Total	489						
\$0-\$1,000	197	56.9	28.4	2.5	12.1	0.0	0.0
\$1,000-\$2,500	212	23.5	23.5	14.2	27.8	.9	8.9
\$2,500 & above	80	12.5	26.2	35.0	20.0	6.2	0.0

The above table is sufficient evidence to prove that the scouts who are in a position to secure sums of money are spending it for scouting and that this money is considerably in excess of the amount spent by the boys of the lower income group.

None of the scouts from the low income group spend more than \$12 per year, while a few of the other groups spend more than that amount.

## 2. Education of Father

The table below has almost a perfect correlation with the preceding one.

Table 14

Percentage of Scouts whose Annual Expenditures in Scouting Amount to \$0 to \$3, \$4 to \$6, \$7 to \$9, \$10 to \$12, \$13 to \$15, \$16 and more, Related to the Extent of Father's Education

Extent of Father's Education	Number of Cases	Annual Scouting Expenditures					
		0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16
Total	453	180	124	74	72	5	28
Grade	135	58.5	31.3	4.4	6.6	0.0	0.0
High School	176	26.0	22.1	13.6	26.2	0.0	11.9
College	142	18.3	30.2	30.9	11.9	3.5	4.9

The total number of scouts reporting was 453. 30.9 per cent of the scouts whose fathers had college education reported spending from \$7 to \$9 per year as compared with only 4.4 per cent of the boys from homes where the father had only a grade education. The scouts whose fathers had high school education have 13.6 per cent of their number spending from \$7 to \$9 per year. In this part of the study it is well to note that 58.5 per cent of the scouts from homes where the father has only an elementary education are spending from nothing to \$3 per year or an amount which is not nearly sufficient for normal advancement. It is also interesting to note that these boys are not listed as spending more than \$12 per year while a few of the boys from the higher educational groups are found to be spending more than \$12 per year.

The number of cases that reported shows that the scouts from



homes where the father has only a grade education have the smallest number of boys enrolled.

### 3. Occupation of Father

Table 15 shows the same general tendencies as Tables 13 and 14.

Table 15

Percentage of Scouts whose Annual Expenditures in Scouting Amount to \$0 to \$3, \$4 to \$6, \$7 to \$9, \$10 to \$12, \$13 to \$15, \$16 and more, Related to Occupation of Father

Occupation	Number of Cases	Annual Scouting Expenditures					
		0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16
Total	450	143	138	61	76	7	25
Professional	70	17.1	44.4	34.3	0.0	0.0	4.3
Merchant	47	46.8	8.5	6.3	17.0	0.0	21.2
Salesman	59	0.0	23.7	23.7	40.6	5.0	6.7
Skilled Laborer	104	40.3	12.5	16.3	25.9	0.0	4.8
Laborer	115	44.3	40.0	2.6	10.4	0.0	2.6
Farmer	55	29.0	54.5	0.0	9.0	7.2	0.0

Scouts from homes where the fathers have a high or medium occupational status have a larger per cent of their groups spending from \$7 to \$9 per year in scouting than those boys whose fathers have a low occupational status.

Of the professional group reporting, 34.3 per cent are spending the minimum amount for scouting as compared with 2.6 per cent of the laborer group.

Again the figures representing the lowest expenditures show that a large per cent of the laboring group spend nothing to \$3 per year. This figure is almost equal to the merchant group,

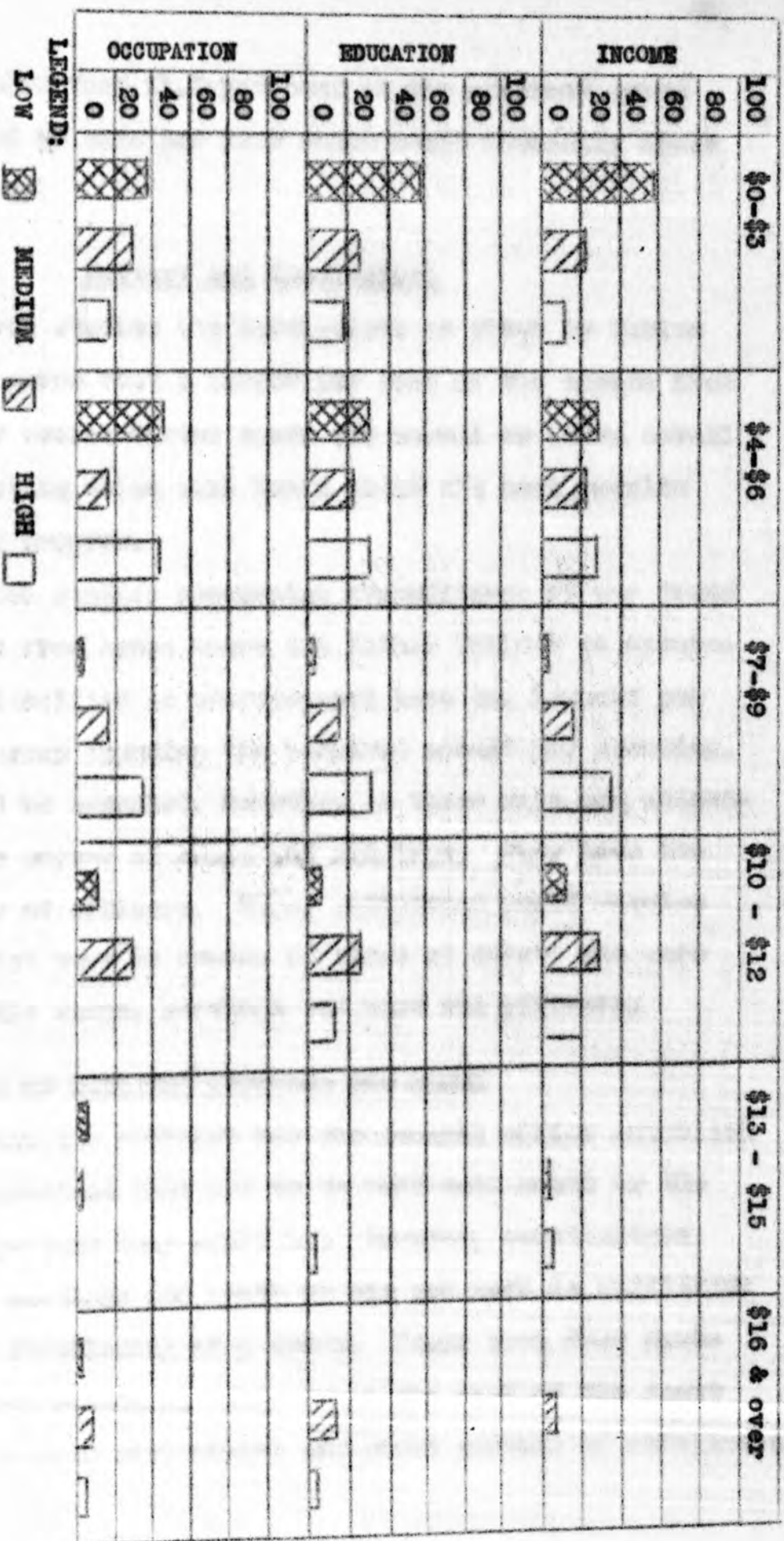


Figure 5. The Percentage of Scouts by Amount of Expenditures in Scouting Activities, and Classified by Level of Income, Education, and Occupation of the Father, 1939.

but Table 15 shows that 21.2 per cent of the merchant group are spending \$16 or more per year which would naturally lower the first figure.

### Summary and Conclusions

In all three studies the tabulations as shown by Tables 13, 14 and 15, prove that a larger per cent of the scouts from homes of higher social status spend the normal or above normal amount for scouting which will bring about the best results in the scouting program.

In the three studies concerning expenditures it was found that the scouts from homes where the father follows an occupation that is classified as professional have the largest per cent of their group spending the required amount for scouting.

This would be expected, however, as these boys are attending the greater number of camps and meetings. They have the greatest number of officers. These activities would require expenditures that were in excess of those of scouts who were not attending the camps, meetings and were not officers.

### **F. NUMBER OF MEETINGS ATTENDED PER MONTH**

Neither the national nor the council office establish the number of meetings that are to be held each month or the type of meetings that they shall be. However, scoutmasters feel that four meetings per month or one per week is sufficient for the proper functioning of a troop. Fewer than four meetings brings about a lack of interest on the part of the scout which results in poor advancement and short periods of enrollment.

The greater number of meetings, within reason, if these meetings are properly programed, the more advanced a scout may become and the longer he will enroll. It is advisable, therefore, to have approximately six meetings per month.

Scout meetings may be of two types, indoor meetings and outdoor meetings. The meeting programs should be so scheduled that an equal number of these types of meetings may be held each month.

The study is not based on four meetings a month but rather on five and six meetings, as four may be termed as the minimum number. It was noticed in the tabulations that an almost perfect correlation was found to exist between the advancement, reregistrations and the number of meetings attended each month.

#### 1. Family Income

Of the 500 scouts reporting in the questionnaires it was found that 360 attend four meetings per month, or the number of meetings that under normal conditions would be considered as the minimum number. Of the 200 scouts reporting who came from homes where the incomes were low, 78.0 per cent attended only four meetings as compared with 35 per cent of the scouts from homes where there was a high income and 80 per cent where the income was of medium classification.



Table 16

Percentage of Scouts who attend 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more meetings  
Per Month Related to the Level of Family Income

Income Level	Number of Cases	Number of Meetings Attended Per Month					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	500	3	22	50	360	29	36
\$0-\$1,000	200	1.0	5.0	9.0	78.0	7.0	0.0
\$1,000-\$2,500	220	.9	5.9	12.2	80.0	1.8	0.0
\$2,500 & above	80	0.0	0.0	6.2	35.0	14.2	45.0

When considering five meetings per month it was found that 14.2 per cent of the scouts from homes of high incomes attended that number as compared with only 7 per cent of these boys from homes where the income was low. The most outstanding difference however, was found in the study of six meetings each month. None of the cases reported from the low and medium group attended six meetings per month, whereas 45 per cent of the scouts from homes of high income attended that number of meetings. None of the scouts from the higher income homes attended as few as one or two meetings per month.

## 2. Education of Father

The same general trend was found when making a comparison of the number of meetings attended each month in relationship to the education of the father.

Four meetings were considered the minimum number that a scout should attend if he wished to advance in the normal manner.

70.8 per cent of the scouts who come from homes where the

father had only a grade education attend four meetings per month, as compared with 66.4 per cent of those from the high school group and 59.1 per cent from the college group.

Further study showed that only 6.6 per cent of the scouts whose fathers had only an elementary education attended five meetings per month, as compared with 11.1 per cent from the college group. A greater difference was revealed in the study of six meetings per month. Scouts whose fathers had college educations had 14.8 per cent of their total number attending that number of meetings as compared with none of those whose fathers had an elementary education.

Table 17

Percentage of Scouts who attend 1,2,3,4,5,6 or more Meetings per Month Related to the Extent of Father's Education

Extent of Father's Education	Number of Cases	Number of Meetings Attended per Month					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	441	10	23	54	292	31	31
Grade	151	0.0	0.0	22.5	76.8	6.6	0.0
High School	182	5.5	9.8	4.9	66.4	4.9	8.2
College	108	0.0	4.6	10.1	59.1	11.1	14.8

Table 17 further shows that there is a decrease in the percentage of meeting attendance after four meetings per month on the part of the scouts whose fathers have an elementary education and an increase in the percentage of scouts whose fathers have a college education.

### 3. Occupation of Father

The most drastic differences appear in Table 18, which shows the relationship of the number of meetings attended each month to the father's occupation. Here it was found that a much higher percentage of scouts with fathers in the professional group attended five and six meetings each month than of scouts whose fathers were of low occupational status.

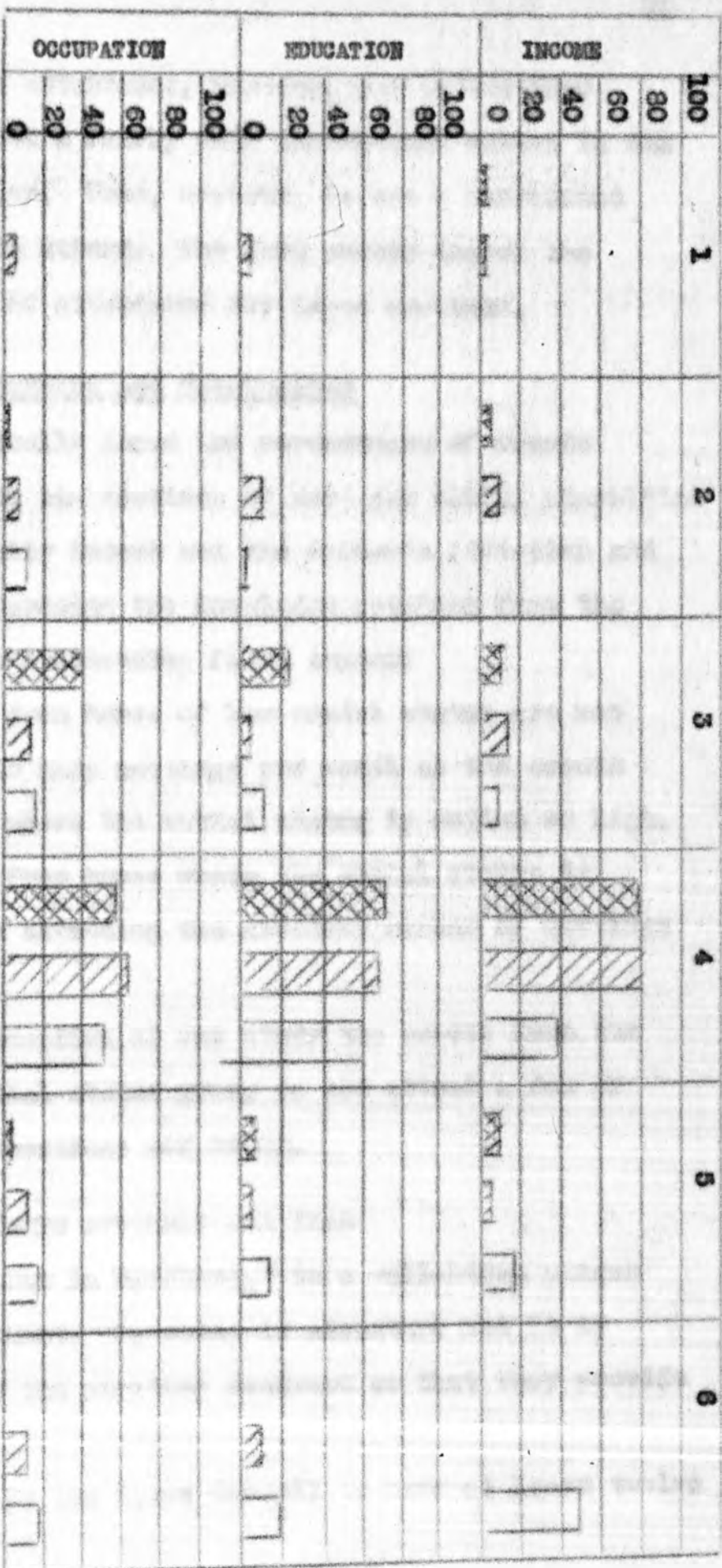
Fourteen per cent of the scouts from homes where the father was a professional man attended five and six meetings a month as compared with 5.4 per cent of scouts whose fathers were laborers who attended five meetings a month. None of that group attended as many as six meetings per month.

Table 18

Percentage of Scouts who Attend 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more Meetings per Month Related to Occupation of Father

Occupation	Number of Cases	Number of Meetings Attended Per Month					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	451	8	24	61	304	27	27
Professional	64	0.0	9.4	12.5	50.0	14.0	14.0
Merchant	53	5.6	5.6	15.0	64.1	0.0	9.4
Salesman	58	8.6	10.3	0.0	53.4	13.8	13.8
Skilled Laborer	108	0.0	5.7	15.2	70.4	3.8	4.7
Laborer	111	0.0	2.6	9.9	81.9	5.4	0.0
Farmer	60	0.0	0.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0

It was found that no farm boys reported attending more than four meetings per month.



LEGEND:

LOW MEDIUM HIGH

Figure 6. The Percentage of Scouts by Number of Meetings Attended per Month, Classified by Level of Income, Education, and Occupation of the Father, 1939.



The bulk of the attendance, however, was in the four meeting division, with a fairly well distributed number in the three meeting division. This, however, is not a sufficient number of meetings to attend. The farm scouts showed the greatest percentage of attendance for three meetings.

### Summary and Conclusions

Figure 6 graphically shows the percentages of scouts attending from one to six meetings or more per month, classified according to the family income and the father's education and occupation. In summarizing the knowledge obtained from the previous study a few outstanding facts appear:

1. The scouts from homes of low social status are not attending as many meetings per month as the scouts from homes where the social status is medium or high.
2. The scouts from homes where the social status is highest are attending the greatest number of meetings per month.
3. With the exception of one study the scouts from the highest social status group do not attend a few or one or two meetings per month.

### 6. NUMBER OF CAMPS ATTENDED PER YEAR

"Keep the Out in Scouting," is a well-known slogan of the scouting movement. Scouting is adventure and it is necessary to arrange the scouting programs so that they provide that adventure.

It is possible in the Sioux Council to have at least twelve

camps each year without climatic conditions interfering too much. This number will bring about a well-balanced scouting program. These camps will include overnight hikes, patrol overnights, council camps, troop camps, and camps where a few boys are taking tests. The questionnaire called for all types of camps.

Camping is very essential in scouting advancement. A required merit badge is one on camping. It is necessary that a scout sleep out of doors for a period of fifty-two nights in order to secure this required merit badge for Eagle classification. Other requirements are included, but this is the important one for that merit badge. Many of the other tests can be taught during camping periods with a greater degree of accuracy and with better results than at any other place.

Council camps are provided in each council where the boys may spend a number of weeks under trained leaders and enjoy the thrills of outdoor life.

When questioned by the executive a few years ago, the scoutmasters replied that they desired more advancement in the council camps. This seems to answer the question as to whether the scout camps are important.

#### 1. Family Income

Table 19 shows the relationship between the family income and the number of camps that a scout attends each year.

Table 19

Percentage of Scouts Who Attend  
From 1 to 9 or more Scout Camps per Year  
Related to Level of Family Income

Income Level	Number of Cases	Number of Camps Attended per Year								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	483	108	68	51	25	75	25	0	47	74
\$0-\$1,000	194	23.3	15.9	6.7	6.7	15.9	8.2	0.0	10.8	10.0
\$1,000-\$2,500	212	25.4	15.5	5.6	5.6	15.0	8.9	0.0	10.8	12.7
\$2,500 & above	77	6.9	5.1	33.7	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	5.1	33.7

Of the 483 scouts reporting, 194 came from homes that had a low income, 212 from homes having a medium income, and 77 from homes having a high income.

With the thought in mind that twelve camps per year are advisable, it is the division of nine camps or more that will be used for the basis of this study. 33.7 per cent of the scouts from homes of high income attend nine or more camps per year as compared with 10.8 per cent of the low income group. The medium income group show a percentage of attendance of 12.7 for 9 or more camps each year.

It is expected that a large number of camps would be attended by the high income group if they have a large per cent of their number attending more than four meetings per month as many of these meetings will in all probability be camps.

## 2. Education of Father

The same facts are revealed in the study of the relationship between the father's education and the number of camps attended per year as in the foregoing study.

Using the nine or more camps per year as a norm the tabulation shows that 25.2 per cent of the scouts from homes where the father is a college graduate attend nine or more camps per year. The scouts whose fathers have only an elementary education have only 3.7 per cent of their group attending nine or more camps per year. The scouts whose fathers have a high school education have 11.6 per cent of their group attending nine or more camps per year.

Scouts whose fathers have only an elementary education have very few of their group attending more than nine camps per year. The high school group show 15 per cent for eight camps, and the college group 5.2 per cent.

When considering only one or two camps each year, Table 20 shows that a very small percentage of the group whose fathers have a college education attend such a number.

Table 20

Percentage of Scouts Who Attend  
From 1 to 9 or more Scout Camps per Year  
Related to Extent of Father's Education

Extent of Father's Education	Number of Cases	Number of Camps Attended per Year								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	357	80	59	50	11	44	37	0	27	49
Grade	104	28.7	51.7	7.7	0.0	2.8	25.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
High School	138	29.7	11.6	15.9	7.9	5.0	3.6	0.0	15.9	11.6
College	115	7.8	8.7	18.1	0.0	29.5	5.2	0.0	5.2	25.2

### 3. Occupation of Father

The greatest difference was found in the study of the



PERCENT

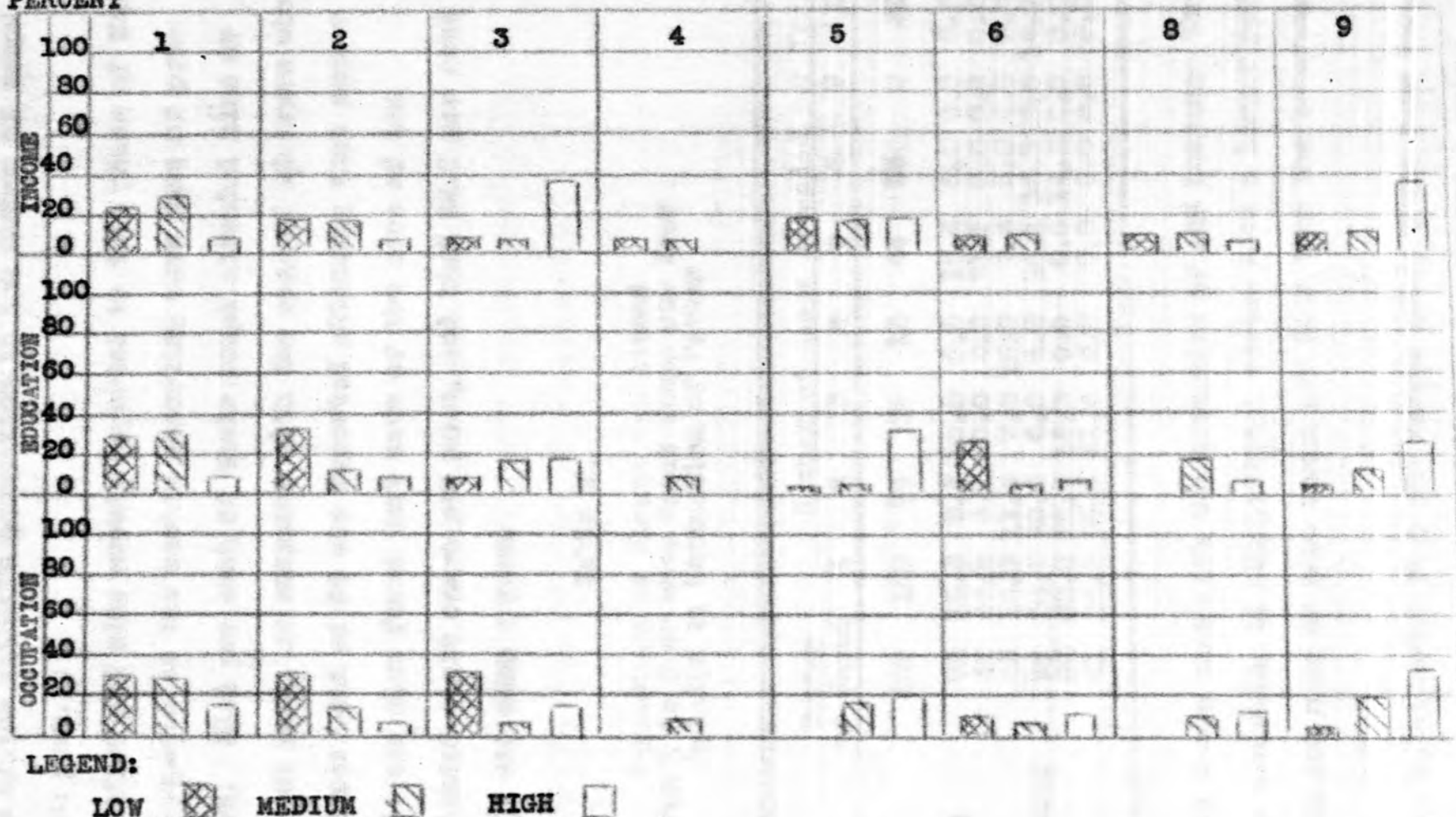


Figure 7. The Percentage of Scouts by Number of Camps Attended per Year, Classified by Level of Income, Education, and Occupation of the Father, 1939.

relationship of the father's occupation to the number of camps attended each year.

Four hundred and nine scouts reported to this phase of the study. Seventy-two of the scouts reporting were sons of professional men. 30.5 per cent of their groups attended nine or more camps each year, as compared with the sons of laborers who had only 8.1 per cent of 98 who reported attending that number of camps. It was also found that none of the sons of the laborers attended eight camps per year, and that 32.6 per cent attended only one camp a year.

Table 21

Percentage of Scouts Who Attend  
from 1 to 9 or more Scout Camps per Year  
Related to Occupation of Father

Occupation	Number of Cases	Number of Camps Attended per Year								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	409	100	74	55	13	44	35	0	33	53
Professional	72	13.8	5.5	13.8	0.0	19.4	8.3	0.0	8.3	30.5
Merchant	46	45.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9
Salesman	53	16.9	11.3	7.5	16.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	9.4	30.1
Skilled Laborer	99	20.2	20.2	6.0	4.0	16.1	15.1	0.0	14.1	4.0
Laborer	98	32.6	26.6	18.3	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	8.1
Farmer	41	24.3	34.3	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 21 shows that with the exception of one instance the middle group according to occupational status have a larger per cent in eight and nine or more camps per year than the laboring group or the farmer.

It might be expected that the farmer group would have very few boys in camps due to the fact that summer is the camping

time and many of these scouts are working on the farm at that time. The tabulations show that most of the farmer scouts attend three camps per year.

### Summary and Conclusions

1. The number of camps that a scout attends per year has some effect on the advancement and the time that a scout remains in the movement.
2. The scouts from the higher social status groups are attending camps in greater proportions than those from the lower social status groups.
3. The number of officers that are selected from various groups depends to some extent on the number of camps that are attended by that group.
4. A larger per cent of the scouts from the group comprising the lower occupational status attend only one camp than the scouts from the higher occupational status groups.
5. There is almost a perfect correlation between the number of camps that are attended by the various groups in relation to income of homes, education of father, and the occupation of the father.

## PART III

### SUMMARIZATION

#### Introduction to Summary

In the study certain definite steps have been followed which lead to conclusions. These conclusions may be summarized by the use of the seven accomplishments. Each of these accomplishments have within themselves individual characteristics which must be dealt with separately and thus must be summarized separately.

It is the desire of the writer to summarize the finding briefly so that the problem and its results may be terminated in such a manner that the reader will have a clear and concise picture of the study.

#### A. SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

##### Age at Registration

1. The scouting program has registered an increasing number of scouts each year. It would be expected that the group comprising the higher social status would not have as many scouts enrolled as the group comprising the lower social status, with the middle group having the greatest number enrolled.

2. There is a direct correlation between the age of registration of the scouts from low income groups when considering the family income, extent of father's education,



and the occupation of the father.

3. The scouts from the homes having the highest incomes are in most cases registering at a more desirable age from the viewpoint of scouting than the scouts from the homes having low incomes.

4. The scouts from homes where the father has a college education and has a high occupational status are registering at a more desirable scouting age than those scouts from homes where the father has only an elementary education and a low occupational status.

#### Length of Enrollment

1. The scouts who are from homes of low incomes, where the father has only an elementary education and a low occupational status are not being enrolled for as long a period of time as the scouts from the homes where the father has a high occupational status, a college education, and the home has a high income.

2. Too many of the scouts from low social status groups are enrolled in scouting for one year.

3. The correlation which exists between the three factors of the study, family income, father's education, and father's occupation, in regard to the length of enrollment, is sufficient evidence that the scouts from the low social status groups are not receiving the service promoted by the scouting program that is received by the scouts of the higher social status groups.

### Advancement

1. Too many of the scouts from homes where the income is low and the father has a low occupational status and an elementary education are registered as tenderfoot scouts.
2. Too few of the scouts of low social status advance beyond the rank of first class as compared with the scouts from high social status.

### Troop and Patrol Officers

1. A very small per cent of the scouts from homes having a low income and whose fathers have a low occupational status and only an elementary education are officers.

### Annual Scouting Expenditures

1. The minimum annual expenditures which will offer a well-balanced scouting program amount to approximately seven to nine dollars.
2. Too large a per cent of the scouts from homes of low occupation status are spending less than four dollars per year.
3. The scouts from homes of low occupational status are spending less than the required minimum amount for scouting each year.

### Number of Meetings Attended Each Month

1. The three groups studied have the greatest per cent of their numbers attending four meetings per month.
2. A very small per cent of the scouts whose fathers have only elementary education and a low occupational

status as well as the scouts who are from homes having a low income attend more than four meetings per month.

### Number of Camps Attended Each Year

1. It is possible for scouts to attend nine camps per year, which will include overnight camps, council camps, troop camps, patrol camps, and camporees.

2. The scouts who are from homes of low incomes and whose fathers have only an elementary education and a low occupational status have an exceptionally small per cent of their group attending nine or more camps per year as compared with the scouts from homes of higher social status.

## B. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

### Family Income

In the study of the relationship between the seven accomplishments of scouts and family incomes, it is definitely proven that the scouts from homes having a low income are not participating in the scouting program to the extent of scouts from homes where the family income is high. They are registering at a later scouting age, they do not hold a proportional per cent of offices, and are not represented by a proportional per cent of their group in the advanced steps in scouting. Their group are not spending the required amount of money each year that is necessary to develop advancement. They are truly underprivileged when the number of camps are taken into consideration and the number of meetings attended each month are concerned. It is therefore concluded that the

program of scouting must be expanded to a point where these scouts will have equal accomplishments that are not being enjoyed by those boys who are scouts and are from homes where the income is high.

### Education of Father

The same relationship holds true in the comparison of the accomplishments of the scout with the education of the father. The scouts whose father has only a grade education are found wanting in the real training that should result from a well-founded scouting program. Their advancement and leadership based on the per cent of scouts enrolled from their group is pitifully small along with the small per cent of camps attended each year.

It is therefore concluded that the program must be enlarged or revamped to meet the needs of these scouts if the scouting program is expected to serve all boys in citizenship training.

### Occupation of Father

Although the tabulated data at first does not picture the situation as it is, the final grouping of the occupations into a high, medium, and low occupational status brings out the following conclusions.

The higher the occupational status of the father, the greater the accomplishments of the scout. Many factors may cause the difference in the advancement of the scout from homes where the father has an occupational status that might be considered as low, but it is not the purpose of this study to attempt to point out those factors. The fact still remains,



however, that the scouts whose fathers are classified as having a low occupational status are not being trained as citizens by the scouting program to the extent that those scouts whose fathers are of a high occupational status. Advancement, the very essence of a democratic nation, is found lacking in a very larger per cent of this group. The leadership that is developed through the process of being leaders is not being secured by a large per cent of the group whose fathers have a low occupational status.

The program must be rearranged so that the boys from homes where the father has a low occupational status will have instilled in them and in their parents the desire to become better citizens through the scout training that is offered to them.

Summing up the conclusion in one brief statement, it might be said that the scouting program as it exists in the Sioux Council and its many scouting districts and troops is not serving the scout from the low social status group to the extent that it is serving the scout who is from the higher social status group.

### C. IMPLICATIONS

The following implications may be drawn from the study:

1. The small percentage of officers from the group of scouts of the low social status group may be due to the lack of advancement that appears within this group. Scouts

as well as adults will soon realize that a knowledge of any subject is essential to the development of the organization to which that subject is related.

2. The advancement of the scouts from the low social status group is certainly affected by the short period of time they are enrolled, which is in all probability due to the late age of registration.

3. The advancement is in all probability retarded due to the few camps that are attended by the scouts from the low social status group, as these camps promote advancement by actually doing the things that are required for the passing of many of the scout tests.

4. An extensive camping program will undoubtedly call for a greater amount of expenditure on the part of the scout and as a very small per cent of the scouts from the lower social status group expend the desired amount for scouting it can be assumed that they will not attend these camps.

5. If the expenditures of the low social status group are below normal it will be necessary to see that funds are made available for that purpose either through work on the part of the scout, his parents, or the sponsoring organization.

6. If the age of registration is undesirable, it will be necessary to educate the scout or his parents, as well as scouting officials, to the necessity of a desirable age of registration.

## APPENDIX

# QUESTIONNAIRE

## First

NOTE: Do not fill in any of the blanks until you have permission.

NAME OF SCOUT \_\_\_\_\_ CITY \_\_\_\_\_

Age when you began scouting \_\_\_\_\_ Years Age at the present time \_\_\_\_\_ Years

Number of Years in Scouting \_\_\_\_\_ Years Grade in school next year \_\_\_\_\_ th. Grade

Rank in Scouting \_\_\_\_\_ Class Regular Employment \_\_\_\_\_

Office in the Troop \_\_\_\_\_ Number of meetings attended per month \_\_\_\_\_

No. hours spent in scouting each week \_\_\_\_\_ Number of camps attended per year \_\_\_\_\_

Approximate amount spent in scouting per year \$ \_\_\_\_\_

I was encouraged to join the troop by my Father Mother A Scout Myself

I have been aided in studying scouting by my Father Mother Neither One

Father Living Yes No Mother Living Yes No

Mother and Father Divorced Yes No

I am living with my Father Mother Relative Guardian

My Father has a \_\_\_\_\_ education My Mother has a \_\_\_\_\_ education

## Second

My Father is in the following occupation Professional Merchant Laborer

Salesman Skilled Laborer Farmer

My Mother is in the following occupation Professional Merchant Laborer

Saleswoman Skilled Laborer

My Mother's Nationality is \_\_\_\_\_

My Father's Nationality is \_\_\_\_\_

My Parents attend the \_\_\_\_\_ Church

We Rent Own the home we live in.

I have do not have scout meetings in my home

I receive do not receive money from home for scouting

My Father is is not a scoutmaster

The following will be filled in by the scoutmaster

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_



## INSTRUCTION SHEET

Friend:

After discussion the scouting question with many scoutmasters, I am inclined to believe that we are all wondering what group of young people we are serving. I believe this question is important enough to make a complete study of it in our council and have made out a questionnaire to be filled in by the boys of your troop. I would suggest that it be filled out at a regular meeting and the cards turned in to you before the meeting closes. It will take only a short time and I will be glad to send you a report of the findings of the compiled returns if you desire it. I am working in conjunction with the scout office and possibly this return will be printed in the bow and arrow.

Some of the questions might be a trifle confusing so I will explain so you in turn can explain them to your scouts. Please have the scouts fill in the cards under your supervision as your first statement should tell the boys when to start.

1. Rank in troop means-Tenderfoot, second class, first class, star, life, or Eagle.
2. Office in the troop-Junior Assistant Scoutmaster, Senior Patrol Leader, and any office that the boy might hold.
3. Regular employment -Refers to only those scouts who are not in school.
4. Number of meetings attended per year- approximate number.
5. Number of camps attended per year-Includes all types of camps.
6. Approximate amount of money spent per year-Include all money spent in all phases of scouting including Boy's Life.
7. Education of parents-If this statement is not filled in I will assume that the parents did not complete high school and thus will be classified as elementary or grade.  
Interpret this as meaning completed type of education.
8. Occupation of Parents- Professional means, lawyer, doctor, druggist, etc.  
Skilled Laborer-machinists, drivers, mechanics, etc.  
(If mother does only house work consider as laborer.)
9. At the bottom of the page are the numbers 1,2,3. Scoutmaster will place an (X) in space provided to designate the family income.
  1. Incomes from 0 to \$1000 per year.
  2. Incomes from \$1000 to \$2500 per year.
  3. Incomes from \$2500 to ? per year.
10. Have the scouts place (X) only in space provided. This is to eliminate error on the part of the writer by assuming some other mark is used when it should not have been.
11. As I wish to have these returned as soon as possible I would suggest the work be carried on in the next meeting you have after receiving this material. Please return as soon as possible.

Yours for more Scouting.

R.D. Herold.  
(Just another Scoutmaster)



